



# DAILY COURIER

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STATE ELECTION, AUGUST 1, 1859.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. BERNARD MAGOFFIN,  
of Mercer.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
HON. LINN BOYD,  
of McCracken.

AUDITOR,  
GRANT GREENE,  
of Henderson.

TREASURER,  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
of Franklin.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
of Kenton.

REGISTER LAND OFFICE,  
THOMAS J. FRAZER,  
of Breathitt.

PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,  
JAMES F. BATES,  
of Barren.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
A. J. JAMES,  
of Franklin.

LOUISVILLE: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Journal's Page for Itself, and its Paragraphs for Others.

One of the arguments used by the editor of the Journal against the recent municipal election in this city, was that if the city election should go in favor of the Opposition, it would have a good influence upon the prospects of Bell over Magoffin in the State race. And now that the election is over, and the Opposition are victorious, the same editor is rejoiced at the effect the victory will have upon the fortunes of Bell for the Government.

Now, it is morally certain that Bell has no chance to be elected Governor of Kentucky. Magoffin will beat him by a tremendous majority. There can be no doubt about this result in the mind of any intelligent man who has the coolness to look at things as they are. There is not an Opposition in the State that will wage a dollar upon the election of Bell. All that they say of the hopes of Bell is gas left off for effect. Revill best Magoffin some 14,000 votes, and Magoffin will beat Bell more than that number. This every intelligent man believes who has given the thing a moment's thought.

Why, then, does the editor of the Journal lead his readers so far astray as to induce the confiding to believe that Bell has any chance? Why did he say, before the election, that if the city should go for the Opposition it would tend to secure the election of Bell? And why does he now, that the result is known, say that the prospects of Bell are bright? He well knows that the State at large is Democratic, and that she has been so ever since the establishment of Know Nothingism within her borders. The city of Louisville being Known Nothing has no influence upon the State where the members of the land are not under the terror of election bullies.

Some people think that the editor of the Journal, together with the watchmen and city officers, keep up their organization and speak encouragingly to the rest of the State for the pay they get from the city. There are some \$30,000 per year of the people's money distributed among the proprietors of the Journal, the city officials and the watchmen. This is quite a considerable sum to be divided out among them, and, of course, no one of them is willing to give up his share of the proceeds. Hence, the city official and the watchmen work hard at elections, and the Journal trumpet their deeds all over the State. It would be well, of course, for the organ to confine its thunder to the city limits. Some thing may be said for the State at large, and hence, the many encouraging paragraphs in the organ for the benefit of the hopeless party in the State at large. The poor fellows in the rest of the State are contested with these encouraging paragraphs, while the organ and the watchmen and the officials in the organ get something better than gasoy paragraphs. They get something like \$50,000 hard cash for the part they play in the political force of the State at large.

But if the Opposition in the State at large are satisfied with the paragraphs of the editor of the Journal while the editor gets the money, the Democracy ought not to complain. The organ is different, but if it suits them it is all right. We venture to say, however, that if the organ's pay from the city were cut off for a season, it would do much worse for the party in the State hereafter than it did when it sold the concern to Bell. To show that we are right in this we make the following suggestion to the Councilmen about to assume the government of the city: Let them give the public printing to our neighbor of the Democrat, (the Courier is too much crowded with advertisements and other matter to think of doing the public printing,) and we will wage the value of the same that the Journal will never print another libatory paragraph of the watchmen or city officials in Louisville, and that it will cease to encourage the Opposition in the State at large with a single hope of electing the Hon. Joshua F. Bell over the Hon. Bernath Magoffin.

The Downfall of Know Nothingism in Louisville.

Since the party now in power in Louisville came into existence we have had three elections for a Mayor. It is encouraging to the lovers of law and order to compare the votes on these three occasions one with another, and to see that the present faction in power is gradually becoming powerless.

In 1855 the party held its first regular election for Mayor under the name of Know Nothing. John Bell was the K. N. candidate, and Capt. John Martin the Democratic. The Know Nothings made for Mayor, and the majority was enormous. It was worthy of the party that fought its way to the ballot box and secured the preponderance of the voting power by laying it down, dragging out a fight, all who were left, and presenting a ticket of the right color. It was a massacre of the dead and violence and fraud and corruption in the midst of which it was recorded.

The next election for Mayor came off in 1857. Gen. W. S. Pitcher was the K. N. candidate, and Capt. John Martin the Democratic. The Know Nothings had now assumed the name of American, and thereby lost considerable of their strength. Pitcher beat Martin 1,153 votes. There was a falling off of 900 votes in a single term of the Mayoralty of the city. In other words, the Know Nothings by assuming the name American, lost 1,000. Plug Uglies, Rip Rap, Blood Tobe, etc., etc., in a single biennial term.

The third and last regular race for the Mayoralty was in 1859—last Saturday, April 2d. At this time Thos. H. Crawford was the K. N. candidate, and the Hon. John Joyce the Democratic—Crawford beat Joyce 430 votes. This was done under the name of Opposition, and was a falling off of 2,500 from the Know Nothing, which, as said before, comblased the strength of the Plugs, and their kindred bands of shoulder-hiders, desperados, and electio-  
nollies.

It is evident, therefore, that the party in power have only to change their name once more, and to make one more race to be wiped clean out. They have only a margin of 450 now to go upon, although they started out in 1855 with 2,950. As said before, they fell off 1,000 in 1857, and 2,500 in 1859. Of course, a similar falling off at the next race will leave them in the minority. This is a fixed fact about which the figures leave not a shadow of doubt. Any man can cypher out the results who understands figures and will take the trouble to get them down on paper and make the additions and the subtractions.

All the Democrats have to do, therefore, is to bid their time. Patience is all that is necessary for the long suffering that has been endured.

Louisville must soon be regenerated and disentangled. The elements have been slowly but surely at work to bring about the long-wished result. And the dominant party can once out of power and under the weather, can never regain power or command respect. The crimes and frauds, and outrages they have committed will recoil upon them when once the scepter passes from their hand. They will be deserted by all who cling to them now, because of their power, and will be kicked and cuffed and cursed and abused by every toady who now sustains them.

Louisville Napoleon Speaks to Germany.

The Monitor publishes another official article on the war question, of which the following is a telegraphic summary:

It commences by stating that part of Germany presents an appeal to both the military and the astronomical world, and has occupied itself with the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to allay it, in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquillity. It is imminent that the Italian Government will make a peaceable the existing difficulties, and to prevent further complications, which are always the result of want of foresight and decision. The article proceeds to show that the misfortunes of a part of Italy are the result of the want of foresight and want of respect to France and show contempt for the independence of her policy. The existence of a great nation like France is not restricted to her frontiers, and the maintenance of a large army in Italy. France used her endeavors for the benefit of her national power and the advantage of civilization. When a nation relinquishes this character, she relinquishes her rank. To contest the rights of France, the Emperor understood how to overcome all prejudices when he ascended the throne. What would have happened if, by acting otherwise, he had rejected the alliance with the former dynasty, and instead of establishing the tranquillity of Europe on a firmer footing, he had taken it by redeeming at the price of European security the independence of France. The result of this would be to make him, however, he has not done.

The Emperor does not hold the whole of Germany responsible for the errors and malversation of certain manifestations with springwise from mere resentment and from personal fear. Germany has nothing to anticipate from us for her independence. We sympathise with her nationality. By showing her impartial respect will slow her foreign and naval power, and the result of the power of Prussia. Prussia understood this line of policy when she united herself with England in order to promulgate wise counsel at a time when all eyes were upon her. She had nothing to do with the formation of the former dynasty, and, instead of establishing the tranquillity of Europe on a firmer footing, he had taken it by redeeming at the price of European security the independence of France. The result of this would be to make him, however, he has not done.

Expenditures of the Fiscal Year 1859—1860.

The following list of the appropriations of the last session of Congress has been prepared in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and may be relied upon as accurate. The "indebtions" appropriations authorized by the acts scheduled under that head, and by all acts of a private, local, and temporary character, amount to more than \$100,000,000 and a half; and it may safely be affirmed that the total appropriations of the expired session do not reach forty-three millions.

Had the profile been passed, the appropriations of the 1859 session exclusive of the total revenues, would not have exceeded fifty-two millions of dollars.

The estimates of the administration for the fiscal year 1860, will be made up of the amount of the appropriations of the 1859 session, and the amount of the 1858 session.

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